

Wrecking Crew
On Their Backs

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The Middle East

Rabin Says Syrians to Pull Back Unit

TEL AVIV, Feb. 11 (AP).—Yitzhak Rabin said today that an agreement reached with Syria for withdrawal of Syrian forces from eight miles from the border in Lebanon, late radio reported.

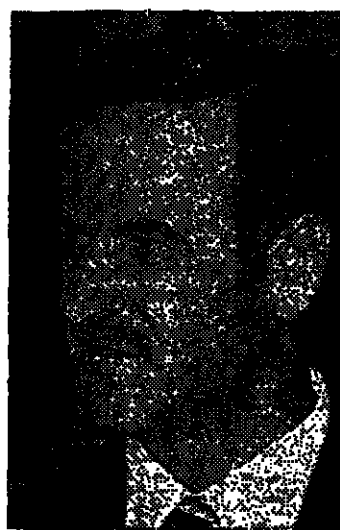
agreement, mediated by the United States, to end a crisis which began the Syrian troops move weeks ago beyond the southern Lebanon which considers a nonthreatening.

television said that some Syrians would move back to previous positions Tuesday that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to go to the Middle East. The other are to move northward.

Mr. Vance's latest visit, he said, had warned that any movement closer to the border could provoke a response. Diplomats in Beirut and Damascus, through Washington, agreed to the agreement, the Prime Minister said.



Yitzhak Rabin



Hafez al-Assad

is mostly Syrian, has been stationed near the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh. The Syrians claimed that the troops were in the region to collect heavy arms used in the Lebanese civil war between Christians and Moslem leftists.

Israel did not accept the claim, saying that it saw little evidence that heavy arms were being collected. Israeli officials had claimed that the Syrian move into southern Lebanon was a test of Israeli willpower regarding the security of its border.

The Israeli ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, had urged Mr. Vance on Israel's position on the northern frontier. Government sources here said that Mr. Vance personally helped settle the border problem.

"Now that this issue has been solved, Vance's trip to the Middle East will be more fruitful," a government source said. "The border tension would have been a distraction for him but now he can concentrate on more important matters."

Rival Palestinians Again Clash in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Fighting erupted today for a second straight day between Palestinian factions. Troops of Arab peace-keeping forces at the scene of the battles that was described as an attempt to halt them.

spokesmen said that 14 persons had been wounded seriously, and "many" were treated and released for injuries.

clashes, which lasted more than six hours, were similar to those yesterday that broke out in the Palestinian areas of

Seba, Chatila and Borge Barajni south of Beirut.

A terse communiqué by the peace-keeping force said that today's fighting began in the Sabra area "and the deterrent forces intervened, pounding the sources of fire." It said the Arab troops "managed to silence them but intermittent shooting continued."

Syria Tanks Used
Witnesses said Syrian tanks of the peace-keeping force opened fire on the scene of the fighting. Other areas of Beirut remained

calm but residents of the southern suburbs tried to reach relatives working outside to tell them not to return home.

The clashes broke out shortly after midday, with the rattle of machine-gun fire and the thud of exploding shells echoing over the capital.

The command of the peace-keeping force went into emergency session following the outbreak to study "the security situation," the Phalangist radio said.

of smoke rising from above the area of the Chatila refugee camp.

Palestinian guerrilla leaders said yesterday's fighting stemmed from differences between factions of the group known as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. This organization has split into pro-Israel and pro-Syrian wings.

Previous Fighting
Similar clashes erupted in the same areas a month ago between pro-Syrian guerrillas and the so-

Waldheim Says Israel Bars PLO Role in Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 11 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that Israel has barred the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any peace negotiations.

Waldheim, who is in Jerusalem on a last leg of a Middle East tour, said he made it clear his mission had failed to bridge the gap between Israel and the Arabs over how to resume the peace talks in Ge-

the Geneva conference "in any form." Mr. Waldheim replied tersely, "No, they have not."

United Nations sources in Jerusalem said earlier today that Israel opposed any formula for PLO presence in the negotiating process, as a separate entity, as part of a unified Arab delegation, as a late participant in a second stage or even as a partner sharing itself after receiving a conference invitation.

SLL Differences
Mr. Waldheim said, "All the parties are serious regarding resumption of the negotiating process. The question is on what

conditions. There are still differences. The PLO is one of them."

He evaded a question on what other differences existed.

Mr. Waldheim said that Israel is willing to go to the Geneva conference on the basis of its "previous composition," in December, 1973, when it held a two-day opening session and then was suspended.

Asked whether this meant that Israel was against Lebanon's participation, Mr. Waldheim skirted the Israeli position and said that the difficulty lay with Lebanon.

"Lebanon's position has not yet been clarified," he said. "I discussed this with Lebanese leaders and they showed interest but there is no decision from the Lebanese Cabinet."

Mr. Waldheim said that he would maintain contact with all parties following his return to New York "so that the Geneva conference can be resumed."

Says Shift 'Would Be Helpful' in Chance to Explore Palestinian Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that he plans to explore "in depth" the possibility of the Palestinian leadership endorsing its position toward

power on the mainland in 1949 and 1960, private U.S. interests lost assets now valued at \$197 million by the State Department. The Chinese claim \$80 million.

Until these claims are resolved, normal trade is impossible since China will not be eligible for either government credits or normal tariffs. In addition, Chinese commercial carriers cannot stop here because of fear they will be seized by creditors.

The Carter administration is about ready to publish a draft regulation "in the near future" that would require arms manufacturers to secure licenses before exporting arms to countries to sell arms. This would ensure that such sales "would be consistent with American foreign policy" and "at least one way to begin to try and get hold of the problem."

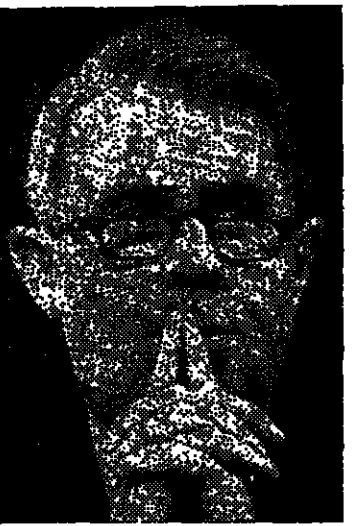
On efforts to hold down sales of conventional arms to other countries, the United States

has received signs from "several" arms suppliers that they are willing "to discuss the question and see whether or not there isn't some agreement which we can then reach" because most countries seem to share Mr. Carter's concern on this issue.

On the stalled talks on mutual force reduction in Central Europe it is important for the United States and the Soviet Union to give "sufficient political push" to get them rolling again, although everything will be done in close consultation with allies.

Of the issues facing the State Department, he gave highest priority to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and coordinating that with arms control over sales of conventional weapons.

In the interview with three members of the Washington bureau of The Times in his seventh-floor State Department office, Mr. Vance appeared can-



Cyrus Vance

tions in his remarks and was particularly reluctant to divulge his own personal views on the Middle East before his departure.

He did say, however, in answer to questions that he believed that the United States "should not come up with, or try to come up with, or try to come up with"

Handguns Gain Popularity With Italy's Rising Crime Rate

By William Tuohy

ROME, Feb. 11.—An Italian movie director finished the day's shooting, then tucked a belt with holster and pistol, around his waist.

In an elegant Roman restaurant that same evening, a well-dressed man, taking his family out to dinner, bent over to adjust his son's chair. His jacket hid a pistol, revealing a ten holster.

During the recent run here of the movie "Taxi Driver" in which the protagonist arms himself with a huge M16 Magnum revolver, sales of that weapon shot up in Rome's gun stores.

In normally nonviolent Italy, sales of handguns are flourishing and a sharply increasing sense of unease in the country's middle class is the cause.

Italians always have liked hunting and it is estimated that one out of 20 Italians owns a rifle or shotgun. Now it is believed that at least one out of every 50 Italians has a personal handgun. (In the United States, federal authorities estimate that one person in every five or six owns a handgun.)

In Rome, where concern for safety is the greatest, the police say that one in 20 citizens owns a pistol.

Requests in Italy for handgun licenses rose by 35 per cent—more than a quarter of a million—last year, the police say, and more than 170,000 of the requests were granted.

The reasons for public fears are not hard to see: crime is on a striking upward in Italy; burglaries increased 30 per cent

last year, and there is an average of one kidnapping for ransom a week.

Last month alone, there were 11 kidnappings in the country, including six in one week. The figures made it the most active month for kidnappers in Italy's history.

Armed robberies—a fairly new phenomenon in Italy—often are accompanied by a shootout, with shop customers and bystanders among the victims. Jewelry stores have been prime targets and store owners are both armed and jittery.

The requests for pistol permits come not only from shopkeepers but also from industrialists, businessmen, lawyers and judges afraid of being kidnapped or assassinated.

Many police authorities fear that guns in any hands bring violence—are trying to reduce the number issued.

Ugo de Sena, the deputy chief of police in Naples, estimates that at least 30 per cent of the requests there are turned down.

Delaying Tactics
In some northern cities like Padua, authorities try to delay granting pistol permits in the hope that applicants will change their minds. Nevertheless, one out of three Paduans owns firearms, officials say.

In Genoa, the police refuse to issue gun licenses to shopkeepers unless they can show that their businesses are big enough to justify the need.

In the southern city of Bari, applicants are required to show their income tax returns be-

After Internal Crisis

Sadat Appears to Be Weaker Despite Referendum Victory

By Henry Iannier

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT).—In spite of the proclamation of a landslide victory in the referendum yesterday, the regime of President Anwar Sadat emerges substantially weakened from Egypt's three-week internal crisis. Western diplomats and other observers here said today.

The government today announced that 94.4 per cent of the eligible voters voted in favor of the decree on repressive law-and-order measures that Mr. Sadat had signed a week earlier. The measures include hard labor for life for strikes, sit-ins, demonstrations, obstruction of government activities and moves "intended to damage public or private property."

Even more striking was the government's announcement that 96.69 per cent of the eligible

voters had gone to the polls. Spot checks by diplomats and reporters yesterday indicated that the turnout was far below the official figure in Cairo. About a third of the country's voters are estimated to live in the capital.

A good many Egyptians today spoke openly of their doubts about the official figures. Egyptian newspapers today praised the vote and declared that the three-week crisis was over.

But the circumstances that touched off the riots in most of Egypt's urban centers Jan. 18 and 19 have not improved, foreign diplomats pointed out.

The government's first reaction, on the second day of the riots, was to cancel the price increases on food and basic consumer goods. Since then President Sadat has said repeatedly that these austerity measures remain essential and will be taken sooner or later.

At the same time Mr. Sadat is under greater pressure than ever to improve the living conditions of the mass of Egypt's poor and his means for doing so have not increased.

Egypt's financial backers, including Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, appear to be in no hurry to respond to Mr. Sadat's appeals for help.

Egyptian newspapers announced prominently that the United States had come through with \$600 million in extra aid. In fact, the amount is part of the regular aid program approved for this year. The only change was that loans available for food and commodities were increased from \$300 million to \$600 million by shifting \$300 million away from long-term projects.

Mr. Sadat, moreover, has cut down his freedom of political maneuver inside Egypt by exempting the Muslim Brotherhood and other religious extremists from all blame in the riots, Western observers here believe. The President has placed all the responsibility on "Communists" and the left.

The results, observers say, is that the religious fanatics who took part in the riots and got away with it are more than ever conscious of their power and are making increasing demands on the President.

Mr. Sadat is more than ever dependent on the army, which put down the riots effectively at his order, Western diplomats said.

So far the army, under Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gannay, has been staying strictly out of politics. But there are frequent though unconfirmed reports about discontent among officers and men whose low pay and austere life out in the desert contrast sharply with the conspicuous consumption of the newly rich class in Cairo.

The existence of social discontent is palpable. Almost every conversation turns to the question of the glaring social inequality condoned by the regime and the increasing burden of inflation borne by the poor.

Many Western diplomats believe that the regime will not dare to apply the repressive measures contained in the decree that was approved by the voters yesterday.

The social and political fabric of the country is so strained that it would break if Mr. Sadat reverted to a policy of police repression and ended his gradual move toward greater political freedom, these diplomats feel.

Legalization is a condition for a party's participation in Spain's first free elections in 41 years, scheduled for late spring. The Communists are believed to command about 10 per cent of the electorate.

The new law—a royal decree issued yesterday—abolished direct government control over political parties and put the decision on the admission of potentially unlawful groups into the hands of the Supreme Court.

The law led to numerous bids for legalization from center and leftist parties that had considered the previous law as too restrictive. The Communists were precluded at the ministry by two Socialist parties, the Social Democrats and the Liberal Christian Democratic and Maoist groups said they would follow suit soon.

In other developments, Premier Adolfo Suarez set another meeting for Monday with a delegation of left and center opposition parties to continue negotiations on the ground rules for the elections.

Enrique Irujo, Gaivan, president of the Popular Socialist party, told reporters that Spain's various socialist groups will form an election alliance. It will be Spain's third big election front, following the earlier formation of the rightist Popular Alliance and the liberal Democratic Center.

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Every call that we had from the State Department up through the end of last week was assuring us that the visa would be granted," said Ron Young, a Quaker agency official in Philadelphia who is one of the conference planners.

Mr. Young believes that the U.S. Jewish establishment pressured the State Department to turn down Mr. Jiry's visa.

Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League in New York admitted that his organization had urged the State Department to keep Mr. Jiry out.

"The PLO's presence in Wash-



MATCHING WITS—A fun house in London's Piccadilly is giving Britons a chance to match their ability at Tic-Tac-Toe with honest-to-goodness bird brains. By inserting 20 pence in a slot, a player dispenses some grain for the chicken in the cage. As the chicken pecks, it lights up a zero on an electronic score board. Then it's the player's turn to mark an X. The chicken keeps pecking and marks another zero, and so on, until the better brain wins the game.

On Trip to Mideast

Vance Will Explore 'in Depth' Palestinian Position on Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

with a specific plan" for a Middle East settlement.

In the early years of the Nixon administration, Mr. Rogers tried to negotiate a comprehensive accord with the Soviet Union and the Middle East countries and made public what became known as the Rogers plan, calling on Israel to yield all its land in exchange for a peace treaty with Egypt, Syria and Jordan in the 1977 war, in return for security guarantees.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger avoided such comprehensive solutions after both Israel and the Arab states disagreed with the Rogers plan. Since then, some critics of Mr. Kissinger's policy said he should have put forward a formal solution.

Mr. Vance, however, seemed to agree with Mr. Kissinger and said that the United States should play "a very active role" in helping develop a settlement "acceptable to them."

"We can't play a passive role and accomplish that purpose and we don't intend to," he said. "I think it is terribly important that progress be made and that it be made in 1977."

He said that the situation now is much better than it has been in the past and that "we should take advantage of these facts and press forward for a prompt and early resolution of the differences which obviously remain."

Among the differences that remain are how to organize a negotiating framework and what to do about the Palestinians, and specifically the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which is recognized by Arabs and some others as the representative of the Palestinians.

Mr. Vance, on procedures, indicated that he might favor Mr. Kissinger's idea of a preliminary conference of interested parties before plunging directly into a

Geneva conference. One problem is the Arab insistence that the PLO participate in any conference and Israel's adamant refusal to attend such a conference if the PLO is there in any form other than as part of a Jordanian delegation.

Recently, however, several Arab officials and indeed some PLO spokesmen have claimed that the PLO is altering its previous refusal to accept Israel's existence and is now willing to coexist with Israel by forming a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip and currently occupied by Israel.

This new position, however, has not been accepted by the Palestine National Council and is greeted with skepticism by Israelis, who would also oppose a separate Palestinian state on its borders.

Mr. Vance, when asked about reports of a moderation in the Palestinian position, then obviously this would be a helpful step. This is something that I'd want to find out firsthand from the Arab leaders. I would like to find out whether they share this view. There is increasing talk that this is the case and I want to explore this in depth with them."

Up to now the United States has refused to deal with the PLO until it accepted Israel's existence and pertinent Security Council resolutions on negotiations in the Middle East. If the PLO were to shift toward accepting those positions, it would mean the United States might end its boycott of the PLO, although there is no indication that the Israelis would necessarily follow suit.

When asked specifically if he favored the creation of a Palestinian state, Mr. Vance ducked the question, saying that there are "three key elements" to a settlement: One is peace, another is withdrawal, and the third is a way to meet the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. He did not define the concept further.

Beirut Sides Clash Again

(Continued from Page 1)

called "repressionists," hardliners who oppose any negotiations with Israel and Syria's military intervention in Lebanon.

An announcement is expected tomorrow setting greater restrictions on guerrilla activities in Lebanon within the framework of the 1969 Cairo agreement regarding Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

Political sources said that a common interpretation of the agreement has been worked out by an Arab League committee headed by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. The committee, which includes the ambassadors of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and a Syrian representative, is in charge of supervising the Arab-sponsored peace plan for Lebanon.

The sources said the new interpretation stipulates: a formation of a central Palestinian agency to work with the Lebanese authorities.

A Palestinian police post manned by two to five men for every 1,000 inhabitants in each refugee camp.

A defense against foreign attacks provided by a local militia force of no more than 100 men from the camp.

No Palestinian commando presence outside undisclosed "specified border areas."

Special authorization for public meetings, rallies and demonstrations from the Lebanese authorities.

Approval by the authorities of information, publications and press releases before they are made public.

Crackdown on Students Vowed

Mengistu Is Named Chairman Of Ethiopia's Ruling Council

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 11.—Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has been appointed chairman of Ethiopia's ruling military council to replace Brig. Gen. Teferi Bante, who was killed in a palace gun battle last week, it was announced tonight.

A government spokesman said Lt. Col. Abate would replace Col. Mengistu as the council's first vice-chairman, a post the Ethiopian strong man had held for more than two years.

Col. Abate was second vice-chairman during that period. The brief announcement came as a surprise. Many persons had thought Col. Mengistu would remain the power behind a figurehead chairman.

The announcement said the new appointments were made by the congress of the council—the Dergue—which comprises between 60 and 80 servicemen.

Earlier, the council vowed to get tough with anti-government students it holds responsible for a campaign of killings, kidnapping and torture of opponents who support the nation's socialist revolution.

In a statement, the council made it clear it intended to crush student opposition, which it links with the militant underground Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party.

Referring to last week's upheaval in the military council, in which seven members were "executed" in a power struggle, the statement says:

"Facing the council, the council and the revolution being more than at any time on the offensive, it is unthinkable to believe the revolution will be stalled at the gates of the schools."

The government has already sworn to crush the EPRP, a leftist political party that demands an early return to civilian rule.

Students at Addis Ababa University—the only university in the country—along with school students around the nation, have been boycotting classes in sporadic protests since September.

"The broad masses of Ethiopia, now on the offensive against the enemies of the popular revolution," the statement said, "view with outrage the arrogant violence being perpetrated by fascists."

These are supplied only to bona-fide customers at recognized laboratories or research institutes and dispatched in full conformity with international regulations for transmission of materials of this type by post or air, said defense official Dr. John Gilbert in a statement to the House last night.

He said all the "products" being sold were unconnected with military research and that sales last year totaled \$29,000 (\$108,000). Britain, like most other countries, has discontinued development of materials for biological warfare.

Open promotion of the bacteria warfare, the minister said. Large display advertisements began appearing in December in the well-known science magazine Nature, but it was not until a Conservative member of Parliament, Michael Sheehy, demanded a government explanation Wednesday

port Mr. Smith in seeking a settlement in Rhodesia that will avoid a transfer of power to the Soviet-backed guerrilla movement.

Mr. Smith's proposal drew mixed reactions from African nationalists.

A spokesman for the African National Council (ANC), led by Mr. Nkomo, denounced it while a spokesman for the rival United African National Council (UANC) led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa was non-committal.

The secretary-general of the UANC, Gordon Chavundza, said it was difficult for his party to comment on the referendum idea until Mr. Smith makes a full statement on how the test would be carried out.

The publicity secretary of the ANC, Willie Muzorewa, said a referendum would be "a waste of time, energy, labor and money."

He said no genuine, democratic referendum was "feasible" under the present situation in which there was war and a state of emergency and in which there were many people in detention and in protected villages.

He said Mr. Smith was unacceptable to conduct a referendum because he was an interested party and would be biased toward producing the results he wanted.

Mr. Muzorewa said: "It is quite obvious that the referendum will be rigged and the results will be accepted by no country in the whole world, not even South Africa."

Referendum Considered

After his meeting with Mr. Vorster, Mr. Smith said he was considering a referendum in Rhodesia to determine which of the country's rival black nationalist leaders command the most popular support.

The "decision of a referendum" is refusing to negotiate with the militant Patriotic Front guerrilla movement of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. The Rhodesian leader said, however, he is willing to discuss a settlement with moderate black leaders inside the country.

Mr. Vorster is believed to support Mr. Smith's proposal.

South African Catholics Issue Broad Integration Program

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 11 (WP).—The growing dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and the South African government reached crisis point today as the church announced plans to implement a radical 21-point program to improve conditions for the country's 21 million nonwhites.

U.K. Sale of Bacteria Raises Fears of Use by Terrorists

By Peter I. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—A British military research laboratory is openly promoting the sale of infectious bacteriological organisms, arousing fears in the House of Commons and among some scientists that terrorist customers could buy them and contaminate entire cities.

The Defense Ministry said yesterday that the sale began several years ago as part of an effort by the ministry's microbiological research establishment at Porton, 80 miles southwest of London, to defray some of the costs of non-military research.

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Report in U.K. Urges End to Upper House

Lords Chamber Seen Thorn in Labor's Side

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

A special study group of the ruling Labor party today recommended abolition of the Conservative-dominated House of Lords, the ancient unelected upper chamber.

Left-wing former minister Eric Heffer, the group's chairman, said the Lords should be abolished in five years. Mr. Heffer said he expected that today's report would be adopted by the party's policy-making annual conference in the autumn and form part of the party manifesto for the next general election, which must be held by November, 1978.

A bill could be introduced after a Labor victory, he said.

The report appeared to herald the start of a serious attempt by a section of the party rank and file to abolish the House of Lords, which has been a constant thorn in the side of Labor governments.

However, political observers pointed out that the government would not, in practice, be bound to abolish the upper chamber even if an abolition policy were part of the manifesto.

The largely hereditary House of Lords particularly dogged the Labor government last year, when peers killed a bill to nationalize steel and shipbuilding industries and wrecked another bill giving longshoremen a jobs monopoly in certain container depots.

The nationalization bill has been brought back to Parliament but is again being seriously delayed in the Lords.

Last year, the Labor government was defeated 120 times in votes in the House of Lords. This, the report said, cannot be allowed to continue.

It considered the alternative of reforming the Lords to make it more democratic but concluded that abolition would be the most straightforward and practical course.

Of the 1,139 members of the House of Lords, only about 50 take an active part in the proceedings. About 760 peers are hereditary and 296 have been appointed for life on the recommendation of successive prime ministers.

Peers are unpaid but can claim about \$12,000 expenses a day. The House of Lords can also block and delay them for up to a year but cannot veto them forever. Its power over financial measures was removed earlier this century.

Bonn Resists Revising Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

not mind withdrawing from a similar contract involving a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

U.S. officials have also indicated recently that they were disturbed about the prospect of Brazilian acquisition of nuclear capabilities with regard to Brazil's Latin American neighbors—especially Argentina.

The issue has been compounded by the national sensitivities of both West Germany and Brazil, each of which has insisted on equal rights with regard to filling nuclear energy needs.

West Germany has pointed out that many of its 60,000 nuclear energy industry workers are dependent for their livelihoods on successful completion of the Brazil contract.

The West Germans have also insisted that to bow to U.S. demands for deferral or elimination of the sensitive technology sale and its associated guaranteed supplies of enriched uranium from this country would only contribute to U.S. supremacy in the nuclear export field.

Czechoslovaks Deny Violating Trading Ban

PRAGUE, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia today denied involvement in deals with Rhodesia in violation of United Nations sanctions.

The denial issued by the official Czecho news agency followed reports that Britain had accused Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and three other East European countries of undermining trading with the breakaway colony in defiance of UN resolutions.

The reports yesterday quoted documents from the UN Security Council's committee set up in 1968 to supervise the sanctions. The other countries named were Bulgaria, East Germany and Romania.

Sumatra Drive on Rabies

JAKARTA, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 dogs have been killed in the west Sumatra district of Solok in an anti-rabies drive, KRI news agency reported today.

Reformed Church, in an awkward position. The Dutch Reformed Church—which is headed by Afrikaans, descendants of 17th-century settlers, who introduced apartheid and now dominate the government.

Several ministers in the Dutch Reformed Church—which is headed by Prime Minister John Vorster's brother—have called for the church to liberalize its race policy. But so far there have been no significant changes.

Yesterday's conference statement referred to "systematic beatings and unjustifiable shootings during disturbances and unbridled torture of detained persons."

South Africa's commissioner of police, Gen. C. F. Prinsloo, warned that the Biko Conference last night that he would call on them to produce evidence to support their claims.

Gen. Prinsloo added: "I know of no tortures or illegal action by police. If they make these statements I'll expect them to give us their evidence. If they don't want to tell us, there is a remedy in the law."

The Very Rev. Dominic Scholten, secretary-general of the Biko Conference, responded today that his organization had evidence of a "multitude of cases as proof."

Radar Discloses Resources of Amazon Area

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO (WP)—For the first time, Brazil is finding out what really exists in the myth-shrouded Amazon jungle. An accurate profile of this region—which is vast, remote and largely uninhabited, yet potentially rich in natural resources—is beginning to emerge from an ambitious aerial radar survey organized by the government.

This undertaking could help Brazil develop the Amazon jungle in a rational and intelligent manner and move the huge country closer to its goal of becoming a major developed nation. The aerial survey, which has cost \$25 million in the last six years, has produced much new data about the region. It also has revealed how Brazil wasted large amounts of time and money, foolishly and destructively, on poorly thought-out Amazon development schemes.

Radar maps produced by the survey indicate that the Brazilian region is dotted with potentially valuable deposits of minerals such as bauxite, iron, tin, manganese, limestone and even gold, diamonds and radioactive substances which no one knew were there before. The radar maps show that some of the Amazon's tributaries and mountains—which have been routinely marked on atlases for years—actually are miles from where mapmakers thought they were.

The survey maps also tell which parts of the Amazon jungle may be best suited for farm settlements and highways, which parts should be used for timber and cattle raising, and which parts for ecological or economic reasons would best be left alone. Detailed reports accompanying the maps note that much of the development in the region has been the wrong kind in the wrong place.

Nothing Affirmative Yet
"People have spoken of the Amazon jungle as everything from a green hell to the breadbasket of the world," says Otto Bittencourt Neto, technical director of the project. "But who has been working there all this time don't dare to make a single affirmative statement about that region yet."

The radar maps are compiled from images collected by a jet airplane that has been methodically crisscrossing the Amazonian skies at 32,000 feet, at a speed of 500 miles an hour.

The radar information is then checked on the ground by technicians who are lowered into the otherwise inaccessible jungle by Brazilian Air Force helicopters. More than 40 persons have been killed during the mapping project, most of them in helicopter crashes.

To date, 960,000 square miles of Brazil's Amazon region have been charted with radar maps—comparable to an aerial survey stretching from the tip of Maine

to the tip of Florida and extending westward a bit past the Mississippi River.

Some of the survey's findings have been classified by the Brazilian armed forces—such as maps of Brazil's borders with French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana and Venezuela. This could aggravate fears that Brazil harbors imperialistic designs on the rest of the continent, although Brazil insists that it has no dreams of expansion.

Available to Public
Much of the radar survey information is available to the public and some has been distributed overseas. Report No. 10, which was just released, is typical. It covers a rectangular section of jungle measuring 113,500 square miles—equal in size to the state of Arizona—which includes the important cities of Manaus and Santarém, long stretches of the Amazon and Tapajós Rivers and a major part of the new Transamazon Highway.

A look at highlights of the report shows the region's potential richness as well as the bad planning and lack of coordination that has occurred there already:

• The radar has picked up indications of nearly 25 important minerals in this section, including what appear to be commercially exploitable deposits of bauxite, iron, gypsum and rock salt. Several mining companies, foreign as well as Brazilian, are actively interested in starting projects, the report says.

• Large expanses of land beneath the foliage in this section are swampy and "do not offer favorable conditions for the planning and execution of highway projects." Yet this is precisely where an important part of the multimillion-dollar Transamazon Highway has been built. It frequently suffers major washouts.

• Much of the soil in the section is, according to Report No. 10, "acidic and of low nutrient content, which seriously limits its

productivity." Yet this is where Brazil tried to get millions of homesteaders and small farmers to settle and make new lives.

• Many of the tributaries of the Amazon River that run through the section are navigable all year and serve as the cheapest and most efficient means of transportation and commerce in the region, as opposed to highways, the report said. But it added that few of the towns and settlements along these tributaries have bothered to build river ports, docks or even rudimentary stairways for loading and unloading boats.

The government now seems willing to try to correct past mistakes. The radar project grew from a minor geological survey in the Ministry of Mines and Energy because federal officials were impressed with its early work. Now the government has told the project's directors to extend the radar aerial mapping and reporting to the rest of the country.

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Foreign Contingent

Luftwaffe's Air Defense Units Training at Base in Texas

By Drew Middleton

BLISS, Texas, Feb. 11

—A Nike surface-to-air

soars into the Texas sky,

the exception no different

thousand others fired on

Gregor range. The excep-

the Prussian Cross on

structure.

cross announces the pres-

ers of the West German

we're training command,

includes the Luftwaffe's

ense school. About 2,000

officers and enlisted

and their dependents are

here and at air bases,

ports and arsenals around

army.

1966 through last year,

than 20,000 German pilots

defense personnel have

turned out by the two or-

sons and some hundreds

were trained in the United

States before the command

was transferred.

A German contingent is the

of the foreign groups un-

derstanding at the Army's Air

Force Center at Fort Bliss,

which has a large land area

in the desert.

The Luft-

we're air defense personnel are

training to operate the Hawk

surface-to-air missile.

the Federal Republic has

the Army's air defense school

in Germany.

German are the most

established of the foreign

groups. They are proud of

their status at the

air defense school and

courses have always been

top third of their classes,

ing to Brig. Gen. Hans

who commands the entire

operation.

German military commu-

in contrast to comparable

communities in the Federal

Republic, does not segregate into

five ghettos.

Protective Coloration

Officers, soldiers and airmen

live in the U.S. military

community. They soon

on the protective coloration

urban life—cockouts, sports,

all parties, television series.

ghadad Denies

ing Borders

EDDAD, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

government today denied

its borders with Syria and

had been closed after

during a religious pro-

and the arrest of a sus-

Syrian saboteur.

als said it was also un-

as reported by the Damas-

newspaper Al-Thawra, that

had been clashes in the

city of Hama.

Syrian government report-

ed night that the Iraqi ar-

ties had closed their border,

travelers today said there

restrictions on movement

the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

man caught Monday trying

an explosive in a shrine in

central Iraqi town of Kar-

was a Syrian agent, the

was said. But it was not

known who had instigated

as during a religious pro-

on early this week between

hala and Najaf, they said.

hons Kill Trainer

PLISS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Two

ons strangled their trainer,

slay-born Janoo Simba, 30,

re hundreds of horrified

tators during a circus act,

he said today.

Pollution Accord In Mediterranean Gains Support

ATHENS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Ex-perts from 16 Mediterranean na-tions today announced agreement on a set of principles for an international treaty to prevent further pollution of the land-locked sea by raw sewage, pesticides and industrial effluents.

"There is a good possibility that the governments meeting in Monaco at the end of 1977 will agree on an international treaty against pollution," Peter Thacher, European director of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) sponsoring the conference, said at the end of the five-day meeting.

"This meeting was a success," he said. "Delegates came to agree on the nature of the principles and the process by which they will be converted into an international agreement. On almost all points, we have dotted the i's and crossed the t's."

The Athens draft protocol fol-lows the adoption at last week's UNEP meeting in Split, Yugo-slavia, of a two-year, \$1.5-million "blue plan" to determine the extent of pollution in the Medi-terranean.

UNEP will organize another meeting of experts in Venice in October before government dele-gates get together in Monte Carlo at the end of the year to prepare the treaty, Mr. Thacher said.

Young in London To See Richard

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—An-drew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived here today from a 10-day mission to Africa and began talks with British officials on the prospects for peaceful majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Young arrived from Lagos and was driven to the U.S. Em-bassy to review his findings with Britain's UN ambassador, Ivor Richard.

Mr. Young had visited Tan-zania, Kenya and Nigeria and talked with the leaders of 16 African countries about Rhodesia and the improvement of U.S.-African relations.

DEATH NOTICE
We deeply regret to announce the passing away of
Louis FISCATORY
Vice-consul de VALENCIEN
Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Vale
on February 7th.
in NEUILLY-sur-Seine.
Burial was held in private.

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U.S. Visas and Helsinki

The beginning of a new administration is a good moment to dump overboard the law that prohibits Communists from visiting the United States. It was a foolish law when it was enacted two decades ago. In recent years it has become a constant embarrassment. Worse, it is open to exploitation by precisely the people at whom it was aimed.

That exploitation has been particularly effective in the hands of the Italian Communists. In fact, many of them have traveled in this country; the law permits waivers of the anti-Communist rule for persons who are coming merely as tourists, or to visit relatives, or as members of delegations, or for a variety of other reasons. But, repeatedly, prominent Communists have also applied for visas to come here as public figures and to talk about politics. In the past, these applications have consistently been denied. That's where the State Department's present dilemma arises. If these applications should now be granted, the Communist party in Italy can wave them around as open evidence that the United States is softening in its opposition to them. That's not a message that the State Department wants to deliver. But if the department keeps denying these applications, it makes the U.S. government look like yahoos and simpletons.

Two years ago, for example, the State Department denied a visa to Giorgio Napolitano, the Communist party's spokesman on economic policy. He had been invited here by several universities. Mr. Napolitano is a man of considerable intellectual distinction. To bar him on grounds that he constitutes a menace to the republic, at a time when Washington is full of Eastern European diplomats (not to mention the Peking Chinese) is ludicrous. But to have admitted him in the delicate period before the last election would have seemed a symbolic gesture undercutting the hard-pressed Italian government.

For some months the Italian Communist

paper L'Unita has had an application pending for a visa to open a permanent bureau in this country. So far, it hasn't been granted, out of the same uneasiness about concessions to the Western European Communist parties. Meanwhile, of course, Tass and the other state-owned news agencies of Eastern Europe are in full swing here in Washington.

The remedy to the dilemma is simple: Congress can repeal those lines of the visa law that make Communist membership and ideas a criterion. Unfortunately, there seems to be great reluctance in Congress to lay hands on these old anti-Communist laws, no matter how harmful they prove. But there will never be a better moment than the present, with no major European elections in prospect.

There's another reason for action that may, in coming months, prove more important than all the others. The Helsinki treaty puts a special emphasis on "freer movements and contacts" among nations and their citizens. So far Americans have seen this language chiefly as a weapon against Soviet restrictions on travel and other civil rights. President Carter has made it clear that he intends to keep bringing up Soviet transgressions against the spirit of the Helsinki agreement. Certainly most Americans support him heartily. But if the United States is going to keep pressing the Russians on this tender point, Americans are going to have to give some attention to the blemishes in this country's own record. One of them is the ideological test for a visa.

If Congress abolishes it, Europeans could come here to talk and to listen regardless of political stripe. Italian Communists would no longer have a standing invitation to use this country's own bad law to score points. Much more important, the United States would have given the world further evidence of its commitment to the Helsinki principle.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress on the Mideast

The new Middle East report of Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who led a delegation of 12 senators on a study mission in November, provides reassuring evidence of the quantity and quality of congressional involvement in dealing with the problems of that troubled region. Just since the 1973 war, perhaps 200 legislators have visited the Mideast; there is no comparable record of first-hand congressional familiarization with both sides of any other regional dispute in which the United States has an interest. This has given the Congress a fair claim to be included as a responsible partner in U.S. Mideast policy-making. We would not say Congress has always been wise in its approach to the Mideast, nor has the executive (who has for that matter?). But by and large, the congressional challenge to the policy-makers downtown has been increasingly subordinated to the requirement for national cooperation. The Ribicoff-Baker report is a case in point.

The report is, if you will, even-handed: Its premise is that the United States needs the confidence of Arabs as well as Israelis to serve its own interests and theirs. It acknowledges both the political complexity and the emotional/psychological twist of the issues dividing the parties. It notes indications that Arab "moderates" are ready to accept the existence of Israel as a sovereign

Jewish state. It considers ways in which the Palestinians could be brought into negotiations. Finally, it accepts that U.S. leadership is essential if the region is to move toward peace. If these points seem unexceptionable, then that is a telling comment in itself on how far congressional (and public) opinion has moved in recent years. It was not so very long ago that none of these considerations was widely granted.

Sensibly, the Ribicoff-Baker report does not attempt to lay down specific guidelines for a settlement. In its general observations, however, it takes an independent-minded tack that is likely to give some satisfaction, and some offense, to both sides. It calls for negotiated borders that are, from Israel's viewpoint, "militarily defensible." It seems to sympathize with the Arab desire to substitute U.S. guarantees of Israel for direct Arab ties with Israel. One can argue these and other points, but that is not what is important. The administration is taking its time on the Mideast, as it should. The substance is hard; the local political timetables, particularly Israel's elections in May, can be deployed but not ignored. Secretary of State Vance's reconnaissance trip, which is to start on Monday, is a good way to start. The report by Sens. Baker and Ribicoff indicates that when the administration is finally ready, the Congress will be, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Strasbourg Case

The British attorney-general's unqualified undertaking before the European Court of Human Rights that Britain would never again use the interrogation techniques that have been at the center of this country's case at Strasbourg, marks a dramatic and significant stage in the litigation between the two countries that began as long ago as 1971.

Up to yesterday [Tuesday] it might have been possible for some to take the view that what happened in a small number of cases in 1971 was the result of an error of judgment in the middle of a serious crisis—an unfortunate incident best forgotten at this remove. The statement put the question on a different plane entirely; it was a solemn promise by the representative of a major European nation, before an international tribunal, that such a breach of the Human Rights Convention would never again take place.

Mr. Silkin said that his undertaking would be legally binding on the British government, a reply to the Irish submission that Britain should actually outlaw, through her domestic legislation, the interrogation techniques in question. The result of this would be that anyone authorizing the use of such practices, or actually carrying them

out, would not just be sailing close to the wind, but would be breaking specific laws and would therefore be clearly open to prosecution.

—From the Irish Times (Dublin).

Carter and Moscow

After three weeks of preliminary buffeting by the everyday realities of life at the top with the Russians, Mr. Carter, at his first presidential press conference, publicly drove in three main markers of his policy. First, and by megatons foremost, nuclear disarmament. Next, greater emphasis than hitherto on morality in world affairs, notably in the outposts of human rights. Thirdly, less "linkage" between the various issues under negotiation with the Russians, in terms of trading off a concession in one area for a reward in another.

Clearly, Mr. Carter is right to give priority to a nuclear weapons agreement, and to press the need for speed in view of the fact that the present five-year arrangement expires in October. He again gives the impression, however, that he sees the main threat from Russia as being in this area, whereas in reality it lies in its enormous aggressively-postured conventional military superiority across Europe.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1902

PARIS—As the engagement of the Barnum and Bailey Show in the Galerie des Machines begins to draw to a close the business seems to increase. Last Sunday the 8,000 seats were occupied at both performances, and since then, including yesterday, the house has been filled to near capacity. With this startling increase in interest and business, the show has now extended its engagement through March 16.

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1927

NEW YORK—The purchase of the New York Telegram by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers Inc. was announced today and the concern is taking charge of the paper immediately. The acquisition of the Telegram gives the powerful syndicate a foothold in New York City for the first time, and it now owns more newspapers than any other syndicate, 27, with a total daily circulation considerably in excess of 2 million.



Quiet Voice in U.S. Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Whenever people start fussing out loud in Washington about U.S.-Soviet relations, it is always useful to call up the quiet voice of the most experienced and probably the wisest of our Soviet experts, George F. Kennan, who is, asking your pardon, the seer who made Milwaukee famous.

Kennan has been puzzling over the Soviet mystery ever since he entered the U.S. Foreign Service just 50 years ago as our vice-consul in Hamburg, and is still going strong this month at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton on his 73d birthday.

He is philosophical about the rising debate here in Washington between the people who think they can convert the Russians to a respect for human rights, and the people who want to persuade Moscow to help control the race in nuclear and other military weapons. He is for both, but believes in the wisdom of the whole, which is that you are most likely to get by on the surface spouting too much.

Use of Pressure

He thinks it's all right for the U.S. government to express the sympathy and pity of the U.S. people for the freedom-fighters in the Soviet Union, especially since both Moscow and Washington signed the Helsinki agreement on human rights. "A certain amount of pressure on the Soviet Union is useful," Kennan says, "too much can be self-defeating. There is a very fine line here, and I hope Carter doesn't get pushed beyond that. It's like taking pills—good in measure but dangerous in excess."

In general, Kennan suggests, expressions of sympathy for the human rights of dissidents in the Communist countries come better from private U.S. organizations than they do from the Washington government. And even our newspaper correspondents in Moscow have to be careful that they don't get themselves a little bit out of their depth, he suggests. Some of it is their journalistic job, but some of it is not.

Kennan, the Mr. X of the original cold war debate, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, whose historical studies of the Soviet Union have won the Pulitzer Prize, is also a former head of the State Department's policy planning staff, and therefore thinks beyond the Soviet problem.

"This question of morality in foreign policy," he notes, "applies not just to Russia and the other Eastern European countries. There is also a similar situation with regard to southern Africa. We all have sympathy for the blacks in those countries, but I worry about this."

What's involved in southern Africa, he says, "is not majority

rule. It is ruling in the name of a majority by self-appointed black dictators or oligarchs. We must be very, very careful about giving advice to people down there. We cannot tell. It may be too late, you see, for them to save themselves, the whites, with anything we advise them to do. And if you haven't got the answers to peoples' problems, you just can't be too liberal with advice."

There is a most interesting paradox about this remarkable man Kennan—several paradoxes. His career has ranged the extraordinary epoch of U.S. history in this century from the beginning of our deepest and most selfish national isolation to our most generous and even reckless experiments in international cooperation.

He was the author and philosopher of the "containment" policy of Soviet power, but now counsels caution about "confrontation" and suggests the possibility of many compromises if not reconciliation. In his private life, he is a man of the utmost moral integrity, but has insistently warned against self-righteousness or moral arrogance in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Intellectually, he defends the doctrine of detachment, and has written the history of U.S.-Soviet relations with a rare combination of eloquence and objectivity. But at the same time he is a passionate patriot and advocate of the U.S. dream of human liberty.

'Hot Lines'

More modestly, but no less ardently, he is a believer in the professional foreign service of the United States. The men and women who have devoted their life to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy over the last 50 years. He came into that service in the 1920s when we had no professional corps, and has watched it decline as a result of political appointments and the invention of jet airplanes and "hot lines" into a secondary service, diminished in Washington, and diminished abroad.

"One of our problems overseas," he says, "is the kaleidoscopic procession of faces that drifts across the field of activity. We don't leave our ambassadors long enough in foreign countries, really, for other people to get to know them, and these governments get a bit bewildered and a bit suspicious when they're constantly confronted by new people."

Kennan said that he was not against special negotiating missions by the President, the Vice-President, the secretary of state, or by special envoys like Clark Clifford in Cyprus, Sol Linowitz in Panama, or Andrew Young in Africa. Often they were useful, sometimes unavoidable, he said, but these were sometime things.

Stay on Course

The main thing, he said, was to have a permanent service of competent people who would stay the course, and deal with the changes and problems and ambiguities of foreign policy, backed up by the State Department and the White House. President Carter seemed to understand this, Ambassador Kennan said, and I think he's going to make an earnest effort to appoint qualified people.

Fortunately, there are some old

thoughtful pros still around like Kennan who have gone through all these diplomatic struggles before, and are now beyond personal ambition. Kennan is not alone. David Bruce, Ellsworth Bunker and some of the younger professionals like Larry Bagelburger are eager to help with the problems now facing the new President, and fortunately, Carter, whenever he has time to think about it, invites them in.

At the same time, quiet contacts are now under way trying to define the relationship of Greece with NATO since it withdrew from the alliance's peacetime military structure. Finally, intermittent negotiations are continuing between Athens and Ankara on the continental shelf and air space problems.

While admitting that these have not yet made any advances

'We Are Aristotle's Children Or, Colonizing Outer Space'

By Ray Bradbury

NEW YORK—Colonies in space? The question really shouldn't be asked. For me, anyway, it is self-answering. Yes, of course. Why not? Let's move. Let's go there. Let's do the job.

But scores of millions of doubting Thomases repeat the question. The old argument runs: As long as there is disease, war, and poverty on earth, we should not be taking ourselves for the moon, Mars or any further colonial expansions in space. Why can't we leave the asteroids alone, or Per Centauri?

As I write this, the U.S. government, run by supposedly liberal Democrats and supposedly conservative Republicans, is distributing out at a luscious pace \$300 million a day to finance new

tanks, nuclear ships and other exotic weapons planned for the Day of Super Demise, when we will not only kill but simultaneously bury ourselves, with not even birds left to sing us to our rest.

If such as I speak against this, a nuclear rain dance ensues, promising doom from Russia and from Peking. We continue to scare ourselves with Destruction as if it were the True Way. The Russians and Chinese stare at their atomic navels and repeat the same grand old cliché, speak in Power language.

Meanwhile, the Life Force speaks to all of us. We should, we can, we must listen. Why? Because, wouldn't it be terrible to wake one morning and discover, without remedy, that we were a failed experiment in our meadow-section of the universe. Wouldn't it be awful to know that we had been given a chance, a testing, by the cosmos, and had not delivered—had, by a loss of will and a flimsy excuse at death, not won the day, and would come face into the dust—wouldn't that be a killing truth to lie in bed with night?

Marking, en masse, could not live with such failure. We would feel God staring at us at high noon and turn away in shame.

We would not have been driven from the Garden, then, would we? We would discover that we drove ourselves from the Garden. It was always in our power to return. Our failed imagination tossed our seed into the infernal sands of a barren river bottom on a lost world named earth.

So much more reason, then, to cultivate our gardens in space. Invite ourselves back in through the gates of time and travel, and

establish ourselves not just beyond the moon, but beyond the moon, beyond Pluto and beyond Death.

Wherever we go, wherever we go, we will bring with us the seeds of a long and hard time. Each of us a bearer of a small, golden, shining, gleaming frost and deathly sun.

Man the inconstant wanderer of the universe, the constant blunderer. The universe is a blank. Man imports himself, his own beastly, not knowing, has the keys in his hands. A huge he wishes he can step forth, fly, be free.

We are Aristotle's children, warned us to be citizens of the universe. The universe says to us. We in answer fire a hole of flesh at it and say, "Other worlds do not live. We stay them with our bombs. We will bring a gift of our parts of the universe, and where all is silence, this is that we call human will."

Ray Bradbury is a science fiction writer. This is adapted from The New York Times from a word to the book "Colonizing Space" by T. A. Heppelwhite.

Correction

A typing error in the February 12, 1977, column, "The New York Times," by Paul Warke, changed the meaning of a sentence. The sentence of the sixth paragraph should have read: "The U.S. States, therefore, deny that the world would produce a nuclear strain in Moscow." The word "delayed" was dropped. We regret the error.

[illegible]

hülle.
(Tel. 551.63.59).

should be directed to:
Value Line, Att.: A. de Saint
2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris

hülle.
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Reply: Box D 5,649, Herald Tribune, Paris.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York area:

Commodity and unit	Feb. 11	Feb. 10
Cash, 100 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 50 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 25 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 12 1/2 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 6 1/4 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 3 1/8 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1 3/16 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 7/16 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/16 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/32 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/64 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/128 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/256 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/512 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1024 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2048 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4096 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8192 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/16384 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/32768 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/65536 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/131072 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/262144 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/524288 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1048576 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2097152 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4194304 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8388608 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/16777216 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/33554432 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/67108864 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/134217728 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/268435456 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/536870912 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1073741824 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2147483648 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4294967296 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8589934592 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/17179869184 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/34359738368 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/68719476736 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/137438953472 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/274877906944 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/549755813888 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1099511627776 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2199023255552 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4398046511104 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8796093022208 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/17592186044416 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/35184372088832 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/70368744177664 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/140737488355328 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/281474976710656 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/562949953421312 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1125899906842624 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2251799813685248 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4503599627370496 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/9007199254740992 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/18014398509481984 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/36028797018963968 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/72057594037927936 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/144115188075855872 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/288230376151711744 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/576460752303423488 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1152921504606846976 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2305843009213693952 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4611686018427387904 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/9223372036854775808 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/18446744073709551616 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/36893488147419103232 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/73786976294838206464 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/147573952589676412928 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/295147905179352825856 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/590295810358705651712 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1180591620717411303424 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2361183241434822606848 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4722366482869645213696 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/9444732965739290427392 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/18889465114718580854784 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/37778930229437161709568 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/75557860458874323419136 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/151115720917748646838272 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/302231441835497293676544 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/604462883670994587353088 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1208925767341989174706176 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2417851534683978349412352 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4835703069367956698824704 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/9671406138735913397649408 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/19342812277471826795298816 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/38685624554943653590597632 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/77371249109887307181195264 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/154742498219774614362390528 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/309484996439549228724781056 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/618969992879098457449562112 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1237939985758196914899242224 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2475879971516393829798484448 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4951759943032787659596968896 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/9903519886065575319193937792 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/19807039772131150738387875584 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/39614079544262301476775751168 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/79228159088524602953551502336 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/158456382177049205907103004672 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/316912764354098411814212009344 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/633825528708196823628424018688 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1267651057416393647256848037376 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2535302114832787294513696074752 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5070604229665574589027392149504 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/10141208459331149178054784299008 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/20282416918662298356010968598016 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/40564833837324596712021937196032 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/81129667674649193424043874392064 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/162259353393283986848087748784128 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/324518706786567973696175497576256 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/649037413573135947392350995152512 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1298074827146271894784701990305024 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2596149654292543789569403980610048 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5192299308585087579138807961220096 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/10384598617170175158277615922440192 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/20769197234340350316555231844880384 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/41538394468680700633110463689760768 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/83076788937361401266220927379521536 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/16615357787472280253244184759904272 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/33230715574944560506488369519808544 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/66461431149889121012976739039617088 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/132922862299778242025953478079234176 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/265845724599556484051906956158468352 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5316914491991129681038137923169366704 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1063382898398225936207627584638733408 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2126765796796451872415255169277466816 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4253531593592903744830510338554933632 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/8507063187185807489661020677109867264 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/17014126373771614979322041354219734528 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/34028252747543229958644082688439469152 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/68056505495086459917288165376878938304 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/136113010990172919834576330753757876608 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/272226021980345839669152661505157553216 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/544452043960691679338305323000315106432 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1088904087921383358676610460000630212864 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/21778081758427667173532209200012604256 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/43556163516855334347064418400025208512 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/87112327033710668694128836800050417024 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/174224644067421373388257673600100834048 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/348449288134842746776515347200201668096 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/696898576269685493553030694400403336192 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1393797152539370987106060388800806672384 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2787594305078741974212121177600161344768 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5575188610157483948424242355200322697536 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/11150377220314967896848484710400645395072 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/223007544406299357936969694208012907900144 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/446015088812598715873939388416025803800288 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/89203017762519743174778777683251606760576 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/17840603552503948634955755536650321353152 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/35681207105007897269911511073300642706304 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/71362414210015794539823022146601285412608 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/14272482822003158907964604429320570825216 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/28544965644006317815929208858641141650432 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/57089931288012635631858417717282283300864 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/114179862576025271263717135434565666611712 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/22835972515205054252743427086913133322324 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/45671945030410108505486854173826266644648 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/91343890060820217010917736347652533289296 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/182687780121640434021835474755305066578592 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/365375560243280868043670949510610133157184 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/730751120486561736087341899021220266314368 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1461502249733123472174683788042440532628736 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2923004499466246944349367576084881065257472 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5846008998932493888698735152169762130511488 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1169201799786498777739767030433952261022976 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/2338403599572997555479534060867904522045952 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/4676807199145995110959168011735809090441904 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/935361439829199022191833602347161818181818 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/187072287858398044373766720469423636363636 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/374144575716796088747533440938847272727272 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/74828915143359217749506688187769454545454 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/14965783286718443499013377637551890909090 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/29931566573436886998026755275103781818181 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/5986313314687377399605351055020756363636 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/1197262662937475479921070211004151363636 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/239452532587495095984214042200830272727 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/478905065174990191968428084401660545454 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/957810130349980383936856168803321090909 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/191562026069996076787371337606642181818 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/383124052139992153574742675213324363636 lbs.	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
Cash, 1/766248104279984307149485350426648727272 lbs.	1.28 1/2</	

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[illegible]

Currency Rates

NEW YORK (AP)				Closing Prices Feb. 11, 1977				February 11, 1977			
The following list is a selective National Securities Dealers Association's counter Bank, Industrial stocks.				Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.			
										L. R.	Gltr. Sfr com Swiss. Dsm.R.
AEL Inc				6 3/4	6 7/8	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
AFA Inc				6 1/4	6 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
AIA Inc				6 1/4	6 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
Addis W				7 1/4	7 1/2	CalShs pf	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	43 1/4
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